Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1466.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Charter,

The Ship

ÆRIAL,

JOHN TARRIS, Master,

NOW lying at Albertson's wharf, Southwark—burthen 3300 barrels, in compleat order to take in a cargo.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

May 15 §

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } *ss.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, MAY, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called

THE BETSEY,

With all and singular her tackel, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.

William Nichols, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th MAY, 1797. } c027M

For Madeira,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, Master.

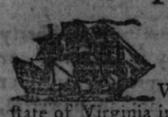
WILL sail in about Eight days, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, or the Subscriber.

John Donnaldson.

May 11. §8t

N. B. The Edward is intended to return direct to this port, and will take in freight at Madeira.

For sale,



The fast sailing Schooner

Yateman,

White-oak frame—built in the state of Virginia in the year 1796—57 feet 3 inches keel, 17 feet 10 inches beam, 8 feet 3 inches hold—burthen 90 tons—is said to carry 600 barrels—completely fitted and ready to receive cargo: For further particulars enquire of Ross and Simson, No. 121, South Front-street.

April 3 §

For St. Croix,

To sail in eight days,

THE BRIG

Twins,

MATTHEW KEELER, Master,

For passage apply to

James Yard,

on Walnut-street wharf.

May 6. §

For Baltimore,

The Ship

HARRIOT,

THOMAS MOORE, Commander;

A fine fast sailing ship, and is expected to sail the 21st inst. Freight will be taken very low, if immediately applied for, to the captain on board at Willcox's wharf, or to

Peter Kuhn.

N. B. The consignees of goods on board the above ship from Hamburg, will please to be expeditious in delivering their permits, as she is now discharging.

May 17. d4t

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.

Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a likely NEGRO BOY,

Thirteen years of age, and has about fourteen years to serve. Enquire at the office of this gazette.

April 27. §

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Monday Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street,
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. 1.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND*, containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quagtity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acres.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an undivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him*, at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwfts

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.

May 12. c02w

Notice.

AGREEABLY to charter, is hereby given to the members of "The Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers," that a meeting of said corporation will be holden in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, P M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the Board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Sec'ry of the Corporation.

May 1. §

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best

Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No 119 Chesnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES *OF THE UNITED STATES,*

For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads [illegible] Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-[illegible] at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

To be rented,

And Possession given immediately,

A large, commodious Stone Dwelling-House,

STABLE, Coach-House and Garden, situate at the lower end of Germantown, about five and a half miles from the City.

Apply to

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
No. 120 North Second-street.

May 18 4

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Coffas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 c02w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Landing,

From the schooner Swallow, Doane, master, from Gonaives, at Clifford's wharf,

340 Bags COFFEE,
24 Bales COTTON.

For Sale by

John Clark.

No 55 north Water-street.

May 18 §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

For Sale,

The time of an indented Negro Man Servant,

Who has nine years to serve; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Enquire at No. 127, Chesnut-street.

May 15. d4t

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,

Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.

May 12. §.

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11 dtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 a 8.

May 4. dtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emertics	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagore hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. first
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

May 3. w&s7t

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—§1h3t

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

May 16. dtf

This Day is Published,

Price 25 Cents,

By JOHN ORMROD,

NO. 41 CHESNUT-STREET,

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,

At the FUNERAL of

The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,

By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH D. D.* President of the College of New Jersey

March 11 §

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,
RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF
FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following correspondence, comprising the most important of the documents contained in the President's message to Congress of 19th January last, if perused with candor and attention, must satisfy every independent American of the sincere, active and unceasing efforts of our government to maintain inviolate the rights of France, resulting from the duties of neutrality, the law of nations and existing treaties, and most completely vindicates our nation from the unjust reproaches and complaints of the French Directory and its agents.

"A government which required only a knowledge of the TRUTH to justify its measures, could "not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly "displayed."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, JAN. 19, '97.

Mr. Harrison, District Attorney of New-York, to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State.

New-York, 12th December, 1796.

SIR,

Mr. Adet's long and extraordinary note of the 15th ultimo, could not fail of exciting both surprise and attention. The variety of ill founded charges which it contained against the most revered and respectable characters in our country, and its general strain of censure upon the wise and impartial measures of government, had a natural tendency to make the reproaches it contained upon inferior individuals be considered rather as marks of honourable distinction, than as inflictive of disgrace. Under these impressions, and conscious that as far as I was implicated in his censures, they were wholly unmerited, I had balanced with myself whether it could be proper to add any further statement to those communications respecting the case of La Vengeance, which had already been transmitted to the principal officers of government. Lest, however, any thing should be wanting to a complete vindication of the courts and officers, as far as I was personally concerned, and in deference to the request contained in your letter of the 10th inst. I shall briefly recapitulate the circumstances attending the several suits against the privateer, with the particular reasons that influenced my conduct as prosecutor for the public. I trust that the detail will fully confirm not only the purity of those motives by which I was actuated but also the propriety of the measures which I thought it right to pursue.

About the latter end of June, or beginning of July, 1795, the privateer La Vengeance arrived with a valuable prize, in the harbour of New-York, at a time when I was absent from the state, upon a tour to the eastward for the recovery of my health. Upon the 2d of July, if I am rightly informed, a suit was commenced on the admiralty side of the district court, by the Spanish consul on behalf of the original owner of the prize, upon an allegation that the privateer had been fitted out in the United States. This cause was commenced in my absence, by the advice of colonel Hamilton and Mr. Troup. I had no participation in the business, nor any knowledge of it;—though if I had been applied to, I should not have thought it incompatible with my station to have been originally concerned for the libellant; as the free exercise of profession in all causes where the United States are not parties, belongs to the district attornies. Before my return to New York, the cause had already made some progress; the libel was filed, the prize arrested, and a claim, I think, instituted by capt. Berard on behalf of one Jacques Rouge, whom he alleged to be the owner of the privateer. Mr. Adet's insinuation, therefore, *that the prize was arrested in consequence of any exertion or appearance of mine*, is totally unfounded, and to be classed with the other groundless reproaches by which his note is distinguished.

Upon my return the Consul of the King of Spain at New-York, complained to me in my official capacity, of a violation of law on the part of the privateer, in consequence of which a Spanish subject had been injured. This complaint was entitled to attention, both from its own nature and the situation of the complainant. I could be under no improper bias from any connection with the prize cause even if I was capable of being so biassed; because, at that time, I had no concern in it; and therefore Mr. Adet's observation that I acted "without laying aside my office of attorney for the captured', is equally unfounded with the one above noticed.

Upon making the enquiries which I supposed requisite, I found at least a probability that the complaint respecting the privateer was true. This probability arose from what I considered as affording the certainty of *material proof*; and therefore, in conformity with my duty, I commenced a prosecution grounded upon the statute, prohibiting the arming of privateers in our ports. In the course of proceeding against the privateer, it was manifest, that the cause of the United States and that against the prize were substantially the same, and it was agreed that the evidence taken in the one case should be used in both. After some time, col. Hamilton's numerous engagements rendered it impracticable for him to attend constantly to the examination of witnesses, and as questions arose with respect to the cause against the prize, which did not emerge in that of the privateer, I was engaged to assist as counsel in the prize cause, continuing alone as to every thing that respected the public prosecution. This I may aver to have been carried on with the utmost fairness on the part of the United States, and no methods whatever were employed to delay the decision, which, however was necessarily retarded, in part by the time consumed in examining the numerous witnesses produced on behalf of the claimants, and in part, by the calamitous situation of New-York at that period. Perhaps too, there never were causes in which more contradictory and irreconcileable evidence was offered, and in which the minds of the auditors were more divided as to the real state of facts. The judge of the district took a considerable time to examine the evidence and form his opinion, and tho' his decision was in favor of the claimants, yet he expressly declared that there was probable cause for the seizure, which has ever been considered as sufficient to justify a prosecution on the part of the public, and I believe that whoever will examine the mass of jarring evidence that was taken upon this occasion, will accord in that opinion, tho' he may think that under all the circumstances, the facts were too doubtful to warrant a condemnation. To the judge's sentence upon this prosecution, I thought it reasonable to submit on the part of the public, and as one of the counsel in the prize cause I united with my associate in recommending the like submission in that cause also. These are all the observations which I think it can be proper to make with respect to the first cause commenced against the privateer.

(To be continued.)

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED.

Ship Warren, Church, Bristol, 48
Sloop Peggy, Berry Alexandria, 8
In the Warren came 9 passengers.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Commerce.	Ham,	Havanna 18
Brig Success,	Bethburn,	do. 19
Diana,	Fairchild,	Guadaloupe 19
Nancy,	Ellison,	Cowes 40

[but brings no news

Schr. Fanny, Norton, Gonaives 16
Sloop Mary, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia 5

The ship Maria, Ferris, masten, from Demarara to this port, taken by a French privateer, had been re-taken by the Matilda frigate, and carried into Antigua, on the 23d of April; her trial for salvage was expected to come on in time for her to sail under convoy as far as the lat. of 32, 0, with the European fleet and several Americans.

Capt. Dodswoath, from Port-au-Prince, May 12, spoke the brig Polly, Rose, from Baltimore to Port de Paix, out 2 days, all well.

By the brig Diana; captain Fairchild, 19 days from Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, brings the following account of vessels left there—viz.

Andrew Simpson, brig Eliza, N. York, vessel and cargo condemned.

John Millet, Salem, cargo condemned.

Abel Bunker, brig Lucy, to sail in four days for New-York.

Samuel M'Lellan, brig William, to Portland, from Barbadoes, bound for New-York taken and sent unknown where.

Schr. Polly, Willis, Alexandria, cleared to sail in 6 days.

Brig Nancy, Nimmo, Alexandria, vessel and cargo condemned.

Ship ——, Boston, capt. Billings, waiting for trial

Brooks, schr. Milton, New York, vessel and cargo condemned.

Schr. Polly, capt. James Bonticon, of Philadelphia, arrived from Martinico after being in possession of the English for 5 months. to sail in 5 days for St. Thomas.

HAMLET FAIRCHILD.

Brig Nancy, Ellison, 40 days from Cowes, on the 18th April spoke a Philadelphia ship from Norfolk bound to Hamburgh, out 24 days, lat. 45, 36, long. 25, 00. May 2, spoke the brig Arethusa, of Providence, R. I. from Savannah to Copenhagen, lat. 4 43, long. 49, 30. May 10, spoke brig Hiram, John Hamblin, Master, from Baltimore bound to Bremen, out 4 days, lat. 38, 14, long. 65, May 12, spoke a sloop from New London, bound to Surinam, out 5 days, lat. 38, 16, long. 55, 50. May 16, spoke spoke a brig from New London to Guadaloupe, out 2 days, lat. 39, 50, long. 70.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 19.

[*From Gazette Francaise, printed in this city, May 17.*]

"Our readers should be cautious how they give credit to every nautical and mercantile report that is flying about, and not even to impose too implicit confidence in *official* accounts. The following facts will prove that the caution we gave was not unseasonable.—One Captain has seen with his own eyes the English fleet cannonading the town and port of Porto Rico. Another since reports that it was not Porto Sico they attacked but Guadaloupe, and that they had already disembarked 8000 men at Grandterre. A third, Capt. Miller arrived on Sunday last from St. Croix, assures us that Admiral Hervey and Gen. Abercrombie, with 6 ships of the line, with 6000 troops and 1500 negroes are arrived at Porto Rico, have disembarked, and had entrenched within 6 miles of the town of St. John's.

By *official* accounts from Gen. Toussaint Louverture, and doubtless *authentic, as they are published at the Cape*, there can be no longer *any question* that this *brave General* has taken five or six brigand camps, faught five or six bloody battles, cut to pieces Desfourieaux and Montalemberts legions, took Mirabelais, Grand-Bois, Voiettes, besieged Arcahays, and was marching for St. Mark's and Port au Prince. It appears, however, from letters by the Fox, from Port au Prince, received last Saturday, that all these mighty actions are reduced to a simple evacuation of Mirbalais only, owing to a panic, or rather some trifling plot, which it is probable has been already detected and punished. It is certain there was not even a mule or an ass killed at Mirbalais, altho' there were hundreds in the place, in the full powers of health and vigour."

By arrivals at this port from Jeremie and Aux Cayes (Hispaniola) we learn, that Gen. Rigaud, after attacking all the ports of Jeremie, had met with a repulse, and a loss of 500 men, besides one of his Generals, and himself badly wounded. In his attacks on Irois, it is said, he was at the head of no less than 9000 Brigands.

BOSTON, May 15.

FREEBOOTERS AT HAND.

Gentlemen from Salem and Marblehead, head inform us, that a coasting schooner put into the former place yesterday, which had been plundered by a sixteen-gun French privteer brig from Porto-Rico, about eight leagues from Cape Ann, of a hogshead of rum, and other property; and that the Captain of the privateer threatened very hard to burn the schooner. *Fraternity this with a witness.*

From MARTINIQUE.

We learn, that the inhabitants of that island were under fearful apprehensions of a visit from Victor Hugus, the Don Quixotte of the West Indies—should the British force pass Guadoloupe to attack any of the leward possessions of the French.

MR. RUSSELL—I read with astonishment the translation of a letter said to have been written by Mr. Jefferson, to a person in Europe; and, after what Mr. Jefferson has lately said in his inauguration speech, I must suspect it to be a forgery.—Were it not, in any other country but this, its treasonable sentiments would bring the head of the writer to the block. An AMERICAN.

On the 16th April, an English fleet of between 80 and 90 sail, went through Sail Rock Passage, bound to leeward.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.
No. III.

MR RUSSEL,

That we may be enabled the more justly to form an estimate of the degree and extent of the French influence in this country, it will be proper to pause here a moment and reflect upon the nature of public opinion, how it is to be collected, and in what manner it may be excited, created or directed.

In every civil society the majority unless roused by some appeal to their passions or interest, are quiescent and inactive. In a republican government like ours, the great body of the people are perfectly easy, and repose with confidence on the rulers whom they have freely elected and whom they know to be equally interested with themselves in the promotion of the public welfare and happiness.

But in every society however happy the general state of it may be, there will be persons of some one of the following descriptions: Restless, uneasy spirits impatient of restraint—sour, morose malevolent hearts—disposed to view the fair objects of nature and art, the beautiful system of laws, order and public happiness, with jaundiced eyes—depressed, desperate, profligate abandoned wretches, possessed of a gambling spirit, desirous of change, or vain ambitious minds, purse proud men, but of dull and feeble talents, who think that their merits are overlooked, and who wish an overturn for the sake of gratifying their rage for distinction. These various descriptions abound more or less in different countries—In England Mr. Burke computes them at one fifth of those who think at all, but supposes that unless carefully watched, they are sufficiently numerous to overthrow the government. In this country, I do not believe that more than one tenth of those who are capable of forming any opinion for themselves are of any of the foregoing descriptions, but though so despicable in numbers and characters, yet they are so subtle, active, persevering, indefatigable and organized, that we have seen them effect in a few weeks an almost total change in the opinions of their fellow citizens.—Assume the language and authority of the people, and threaten the very existence of government.—Taught this truth, partly by their experience in their own country and partly by observation of the American character, the emissaries of France early learned how to acquire an *influence*, and had almost discovered how to obtain a *dominion* over the opinions and conduct of the open and unsuspecting Americans—From the peace of 1783 until the period when the Jacobin faction had erected a new despotism in France, upon the ruins of the old, no particular occasions existed to call forth the intriguing spirit of the French government—we do not therefore find any particular exercise of this their darling propensity.

They contented themselves with filling up the full quota of diplomatic and consular agents, who were well employed in watching every interesting movement of our government, and who were ready marshalled to commence effective operations as events or occasions might require. Such an occasion unfortunately for this until now happy country too soon presented itself. The first steps towards liberty which the French nation adopted, having for the object, simply a dimunition of the royal prerogatives, and an amelioration of the condition of the commonalty and peasantry were received in this country with universal and unfeigned pleasure.—Our public papers teemed with congratulations on the auspicious event.—When therefore the *mild, humane*, and philosophic Warville, and his accomplices, of the Girondist faction, aimed the sanguinary steel against the head of their unfortunate monarch, (to whom, if to any of the French nation, we were *under obligation*)—When they perceived that all Europe stood aghast at the horrid spectacle, and that incensed humanity was urging combined nations to vindicate her rights, it was to be expected that they should turn their views to America, as their only friend. Selecting then one of their most darling and intriguing spirits, a man who has already proved his abilities against the devoted heads of the unhappy Genevans, and recalling from this country a minister who had too much honesty and too great friendship for us to be trusted, they sent out this emissary to *draw closer* the bonds of fraternity, which united the *two republics*. Every artful device, every ingenious scheme, every plausible, every fascinating sentiment was to be suggested to entrap us. To please our vanity we were to be told, that the French revolution was but an emanation of our own. That a spark from America had lighted the *holy* flame—to gratify resentments yet warm—to rekindle jealousies hardly extinguished, to resuscitate injuries not yet healed, we were reminded of British tyranny—British treachery, and British cruelty. But above all, to captivate the idle and the desperate, who have ever since been the warmest friends of French principles, they preached the mild, persuasive and irresible doctrines of liberty and equality. Mysterious terms! What wonders you have wrought! *Equality* of property! Agrarian laws! *Liberty* to act as our whims, passions or interest dictate! How fascinating to the dissolute! How captivating to the lazy and impoverished Sansculotte! This hopeful son of sedition begat by anarchy, (the description renders it superfluous to call him Genet) with a dozen choice spirits, in the consular character, to act as aids, were cantoned out at proper distances, in the different parts of the union. The happy effects of their exertions and talents have been widely felt and sorely realized, but cannot be justly described, without devoting to them a separate number.

LEONIDAS.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

COMMUNICATION.

THE speech of the President of the United States has excited the liveliest approbation of all real Americans. It may be justly called a *true American speech*. It breathes in every line genuine patriotism. It came *from* the heart of a tried patriot, and was addressed *to* the heart of patriots alone. There was nothing wavering in it; no little trick to catch a transitory approbation from the discontented, or to soothe the factious. It was the explicit language of the first magistrate of the nation, disclosing to his fellow citizens the honest sentiments of his heart, expressing with a proper feeling and sensibility, the wrongs done to his injured country, and his determination to attempt to obtain redress; while at the same time it manifested humane anxiety to avert the calamities of war by temperance and negotiation. In tracing the atrocious attempt to separate the people from their government, it glowed with that patriotic fire, which animated JOHN ADAMS in 1765 and in 1774, when another nation wished to deprive us of our liberties. The old patriot again shone forth in all his youthful ardor, and with the same spirit which had animated him to resist the efforts of one nation to reduce us to an odious vassalage, he pledged himself to his fellow citizens to resist every other, which might repeat the daring attempt. When the national legislature shall have reciprocated these American sentiments, as there can be no doubt they will, then shall we see an end to the expiring and contemptible efforts of domestic and foreign factions to trample on our independence. Then shall we see an end to the degrading complaints of a MONROE, and the insulting speech of a BARRAS, then shall we rally as one family, united, free, and happy, around *our own government*, and the enlightened administration of a long tried patriot, who has devoted his life to serve his country and maintain its

INDEPENDENCE.

PEPPERPOT!

BACHE and his clan to prosecute their schemes;
Tickled the taste with Flummery and Creams;
Their nostrums loath'd, and deep contempt their lot,
Now swear the Dose should have been "*Pepperpot.*"

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

THE following scrap was published in England in 1778—your readers will make such application of it to the present times, as may be thought proper:—

POLITICAL QUADRILLE;
OR, THE NATIONAL CARD-PLAYERS.

America.

I believe I shall play alone; no, *I will call a king*. I cannot lose the game; I have *three matadores* in my *hand*

King of France.

You did well to call me, for I am strong in every *suite*; besides, I know how to *finesse the cards*, and value myself upon playing *all the game.*

Holland.

I wish I had not played that *double game*, I have not got a trump more, yet I shuffled well. Oh! I am a *beast!* I wish I had not been *forced to play*; I shall lose all my *fish.*

King of Spain.

What did you call me for? I shan't get a *trick*, you know how the *last game* went with me.

Ireland.

I ask leave. Do you *give?* I shall *play alone*, if you *force me.*

Scotland.

I *itch* to play, but I have no king.

King of England.

I never have *luck*, when the curse of Scotland is in my *hand*; but in the first *deal* of this *pool* I have made some errors; yet come, the pool's not gone, let's have a *new pack*; I'll try what *they* will do. Aye, this is something like; I have a *strong suite now*, without a KNAVE among them.

King of Prussia.

Am I oldest? Oh! I *pass.*

Empress of Russia.

I have only a *queen* in my hand, so I will *pass* too; or if nobody chooses to take my cards, I'll play any gentleman at *put*, or you, Mynheer, at *Dutch rubbers.*

Emperor of Germany.

Some advise me to *play*, others to let it alone. What shall I do? I'll e'en stand by 'till I see *time to cut in*; But I will first play with the *Pope a game at cribbage*, and try if I can *lurch* him.

The Pope.

Ponto Falls.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate of the United States.

SIR,

WITH that respect which is due to your high official stations, as the next officer to the chief magistrate of the union, and the president of an important branch of the national legislature, I exercise the right of a citizen of the United States to call on you for an explicit avowal or disavowal of the following letter, which has been publicly ascribed to you in all our newspapers, and which contains sentiments and principles too deeply affecting the interest, character and safety of America, to be passed by unnoticed by any American who values and cherishes them.—Altho' that letter has been the subject of great public agitation, I have been too often deceived by spurious fabrications of this nature, to hastily adopt an opinion on the subject, and knowing your expected arrival in this city, have forborne to make any strictures upon it, until you had had a fair opportunity of denying it.

The PRESENT CRISIS of our affairs will not brook any further delay: the time is NOW COME, when every citizen must speak his opinion without disguise; when the public have a right to know the real opinions of their high public functionaries. If you entertain the sentiments ascribed to you in that letter, it is your duty to avow them, to come forward manfully and to support them. If they have been falsely attributed to your pen, it is no less incumbent on you explicitly to disavow them. I shall for the present withhold further remarks. Should your silence continue, you will be justly regarded as the author of that letter, and duty to the American nation will compel me to present to the *public view* those observations which, on the perusal of it, have arisen in the mind of

A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

Important Letter.

Translated for the Minerva.

From the Paris Moniter, of January 25.

FLORENCE, January 1.

LETTER

From Mr. Jefferson, late Minister of the United States in France, and Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, to a citizen of Virginia.

This letter, litterally translated, is addressed to M. Mazzei, author of Researches, historical and political, upon the United States of America, now resident in Tuscany.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo Monarchio, Aristocratic party has risen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the *substance*, as they have already given us the *form* of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us, (republicans) the *Executive Power*, the *Judiciary Power*, (two of the three branches of our government) *all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds* [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.]

"I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies; men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England. [In the original, par la catin Angleterre, probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson, and his loss of strength thereby.]

"They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches are so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that *we break the liliputian ties* by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude & injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c.

[The foregoing letter wears all the external marks of authenticity. And yet it seems hardly possible an American could be capable of writing such a letter. As the letter is circulating in Europe, we deem it just, if a forgery, to give Mr. Jefferson an opportunity to disavow it.]

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.
20—§4w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. w & sm

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 19.

Mr. Brent, from Virginia, appeared and took his oath and seat; and Jeremiah Smith, from New-Hampshire, did the same yesterday.

The speaker observed, that there was a rule of the House in these words: "No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave."—He thought it necessary to observe, that he had sent to the committee to whom it was referred to prepare an answer to the President's speech, to learn if they were ready to report. They returned for answer, that provided they had leave to sit, they should be able to report the answer in half an hour.

On motion, leave was given.

Mr. Coit, from the Committee of Elections, made a report from the documents which they had received, of members entitled to their seats.

The speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from the Department of State, containing sundry Documents referred to by the President in his Speech to both Houses, numbered from 1 to 18. He proceeded to read No. 1, viz

1. A letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Dec. 20, 1796, giving an account of his arrival at Bourdeaux; of his journey from thence to Paris, in which, from the badness of the roads, he broke three wheels of his carriage; of the ill treatment he received from M. Delacroix, &c. He remarks that it is not surprising that the French Republic have refused to receive him, since they have dismissed no less than *thirteen* Foreign Ministers; and since they have been led to believe by a late Emigrant, that the United States was of no greater consequence to them than the Republics of Genoa or Geneva. He also mentions, that it seemed to be the opinion in France that much depended upon the election of the President, as one of the candidates was considered as a friend of England, and the other as devoted to France. The people of France, he observes, have been greatly deceived, with respect to the United States, by misrepresentations, being led to believe, that the People and Government have different views; but, adds he, any attempt to divide the People from the Government, ought to be to the People of the United States, the *signal for rallying*—Gen. Pinckney several times mentions Mr. Monroe in this letter with great respect: and says that before his arrival the Directory had been very cool towards him, but since that time, they had renewed their civilities to him.

2 Is a report of Major-General Mountflorence to General Pinckney, dated Dec. 18, 1796, on the subject of American vessels brought prizes into the ports of France.

3. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, January 16, 1797, in which he mentions the distressed situation of American citizens, arriving in the ports of France, who were immediately thrown into prison, and could not be released, until an order was got from the American Minister, countersigned by the French Minister of Foreign affairs; and no Minister being acknowledged there at present, no relief could be afforded. He however applied to M Delacroix on their behalf, by means of his Secretary Major Rutledge, and got them attended to through the Minister of General Police. Gen. Pinckney gives a further account of conversations which passed between his Secretary and M. Delacroix. on the subject of quitting Paris, in which he told him he must do so, or be liable to the operation of the Police laws: but refused to commit his orders to writing.—He mentions Barras's answer to Monroe's address, as a curious production; but says it was not particularly calculated as an answer to what was said by Mr. Monroe, as he had it prepared, and was unacquainted with what would be said by Mr. Monroe.

4. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, Feb. 18, informing him, that having had official notice to quit the French Republic, he had gone to Amsterdam.

5 Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 5, in which he observes, that before he left Paris, it was rumoured that the Dutch were determined to treat American vessels in the same manner as the French had done. He now believes that the French wished them to do so, as he had lately received intelligence that the Dutch had objected to do this, alledging that it would be a great injury to them, as they should then lose their trade with this country, and if so, they would be deprived of furnishing that support to the French, which they then gave them. France acquiesced, because she saw it was for her interest; and having 25,000 troops in Batavia, it was generally known, they could do what they pleased with that country. The General adds, with detestation, that there are American citizens who fit out privateers to cruize against the trade of this country.

6. Extract of a letter from Major-General Mountflorence to Gen. Pinckney, dated Paris, Feb. 14, mentioning the capture of a vessel from Boston, and another from Baltimore, by an American citizen on board a privateer; adding that American citizens, of this class are continually wishing for more rigorous laws against American commerce.

7 Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated Paris, Feb. 21, giving an account of two more American vessels being brought into L'Orient by the same man, and of another vessel taken by a French privateer.

8. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 8, mentioning the capture of several American vessels; he also speaks of the disagreeableness of his situation; and was of opinion that the new Third of the French Councils would determine whether this country and France were to remain at peace, or go to war. Though the former was desirable, he wished the measures of our government to be *firm*.

9. Speech of Barras, President of the Directory, on Mr. Monroe's recal.

10. The Decree of the Executive Directory of March 2, relative to the seizing of American vessels.

11. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, Esq. Minister Resident of the United States, to the Batavian republic, to the Secretary of State, dated at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1796, giving an account of the disposition of the people of that country towards this, which he states to be friendly; and this he attributes to its being their interest to be so. This country, he remarks, is the only quarter from which they receive regular payments. He adds, however, that they have no will in opposition to the French Government.

12. Extract of a letter from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Batavian Republic to the above Minister, dated Sept. 27, 1796, making it appear very desirable that the United States should join them in their common cause against Great Britain, reminding him of the many services which they had rendered to this county.

13. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams in answer to the above, wherein he says he shall not omit to forward their letter to his government.

14. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to the Secretary of State, dated Hague, Feb. 17, 1797, representing the French Republic as paying as little attention to other Neutral Powers as to the United States. He alludes to their conduct towards Hamburgh, Bremen, Copenhagen, &c.

15. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 12, 1797, to the same effect.

16. A letter from the minister of Spain, resident in Philadelphia, to the Secretary of State, dated May 6, 1797, complaining of the injurious operation of the British Treaty against Spain, in three respects, viz. as it destroys the doctrine of free ships making free goods; as it makes certain articles contraband of was, which in former treaties were not considered so; and as it gives to Great Britain a right to navigate the Mississippi, which that minister insists belonged not to us to give, as it belonged wholly to Spain before it gave the right to the United States, by the late treaty, to navigate that river.—He concludes his letter with saying, that the King of Spain is desirous of harmony between the two countries, and relies upon the equality of his complaints for satisfaction.

17. A letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, in answer to the above; in which he acknowledges that the treaty lately concluded between the two countries, had proved satisfactory to the United States, as it put an end to a dispute which had existed for many years respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, and also as it afforded satisfaction to our mercantile citizens for the capture of our ships and cargoes All these, he allowed, were acts of substantial justice; but all the other stipulations were wholly voluntary, and perfectly reciprocal. With respect to the three articles of complaint respecting the British treaty, he justified the stipulations as being just and consistent, and such as this country had a right to enter into.

18. A letter from general Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, February 1, stating that the day after the arrival of the news of the French general Buonaparte's successes in Italy, he received a letter from M. Delacroix, directing him to leave Paris. Gen. Pinckney concludes this letter with observing, that the French seemed to speak of this country as if it were indebted to them for Independence, and not to any exertions of our own. Our treaty with Great-Britain is execrated: they wish us to have no connection with that country; they wish to to destroy the trade of Great-Britain, and they look upon us as her best customer.

The whole of these documents having been read, on motion, they were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Venable, from the Committee appointed to prepare an answer to the Speech of the President, reported one (pretty much an echo of the Speech) which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

On the Speaker enquiring for what day it should be mader, Mr. W. Smith mentioned to-morrow—Mr. Nicholas Monday.

Mr. Giles said the Answer could not be printed before to-morrow. As it was, perhaps, the most important answer which ever was returned to a speech since the commencement of the present government, and therefore ought to be well considered, he thought Monday as early as it ought to be taken up.

Mr. Livingston said there was another reason for delay. In the reading of the Answer, it appeared to him to go to an approbation of all the measures of the executive in relation to foreign nations. If so, it was of the utmost consequence that the papers which had just been read, should also be laid before them previous to its discussion, as they could not form an opinion on that subject until they had an opportunity of perusing these papers.

The question was carried for Monday.

Mr. New presented the petition of Robert Rutherford, complaining of the undue election of gen. Morgan (for the district which he formerly represented) and praying for redress in the premises Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that as the consideration of the answer to the President's Speech was made the order for Monday, that when the House adjourned, it might adjourn to that day. Agreed, and Adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence,

HAMBURGH, March 23.

Letters from Petersburg of the 24th of Feb. state, that the counsels of the emperor Paul appear to have taken a decisive opposition to every overture of interference in the subsisting war; in consequence of the late deliberations on this subject, the militia establishment is already reduced to the limitation of 1791, by which 5 major generals, 13 brigadier generals, and 26 colonels are struck off the establishment. This reduction of the military, does not operate with like effect in the several naval departments, where measures are carrying forward for the effectual revival and support of the great naval neutral system, which has been eagerly adopted by the emperor at the instance of his Prussian majesty.

Advices from Copenhagen of the 21st March, state the indisposition of the king, and that the Prussian ambassador, baron Senft, had left that city, on his return home, with his lady and suite.

On the 20th, the fleet, appointed to protect the trade in the Sound, during the Summer, fell down to the Baum, where they dropt anchor, they consist of the St. Thomas, Lintworm, and Seaworm, of the line, and several of inferior rates.

On the 13th March, his Serene highness the duke of Brunswick, was seized with a disorder in his breast of which he died in the 76th year of his age—he had heard of the fall of Mantua, and other serious news before his decease:—his unexpected death has excited grief, and it has been notified in form to the several courts of Europe. [This is the celebrated duke who commanded the Prussian troops that invaded Holland in 1784, and France, in 1794—with various successes.]

In the proceedings at Rome on the 11th February, before the surrender of Mantua, a general council was held, consisting of twenty cardinals and count Galleppi, on the question of continuing the war, or executing the treaty of peace formerly proposed. On the division, there appeared sixteen votes in favor of prosecuting the war, and but four against it.

From London Papers to April 3.

VIENNA, March 15.

The Austrian army in Italy has now taken a concentrated situation on the river Tagliamento, as the inundations of the Piava prevents taking an advantageous situation on the latter river.

During the last three days, public prayers have been put in all the churches and chapels of this city and suburbs, for the success of the imperial arms; from which we are inclined to augur a continuance of the war, tho' our hopes of peace are not entirely vanished.

Prince Nicholas Esterhazy has set out from this city for the Italian army; he carries with him 12,000 ducats, a part of a subscription raised here to be distributed by the archduke Charles among the soldiers, according to their merits.

Yesterday it was reported, that the archduke Charles had had a fall from his horse, near Udrina, and hurt himself in the right foot, though not dangerously.

Several officers of the Italian army, who have been guilty of misconduct, have been rigorously punished by the archduke; but it is not true that any have been hanged.

Great quantities of heavy artillery have been sent to the Italian army.—20,000 men of the new raised Hungarian troops will go to the army on the Rhine; and a corps of reserve of 12,000 men will be formed from the recruits from Bohemia, Gallicia, &c.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, April 1.

We lament to say, that according to the reports in the best informed political circles, the accounts which ministers received from the continent on Thursday, by no means announce the prospect of peace to any of the belligerent powers. The league of the Protestant princes of Germany begins now to manifest its force and intentions. The army of the king of Prussia is actually in motion, and his designs are no longer equivocal. He threatens to fall upon Bohemia, while Buonaparte penetrates by the Tyrol, and Hoche by the Lower Rhine. This formidable attack, in the exhausted state of the house of Austria, threatens the very existence of the emperor, and there is no doubt but he must finally yield to their unprincipled demands.

By this league, and in the event of the secularization of the bishopricks, the emperor will have the inadequate compensation of Saltzburg; the king of Prussia will seize on the rich bishoprick of Munster, and the elector of Hanover, upon Osnaburgh. The stadtholder will have the bishoprick of Fulda, and each of the contracting parties will have the slice most convenient to his present estates.

A meeting of the clothiers and woollen manufacturers of Gloucestershire, is to be held on Monday next, to petition parliament for peace. The corporation of Salisbury met on Tuesday, and the manufacturers and inhabitants of Salisbury met yesterday on the same business.

Dupont de Nemours, in the French council of ancients of the 14th inst. announced, that he had long entertained an *amorous passion* for *Truth*, *Morality* and *Justice*; and that he was then to consolidate his *intimacy* with them by *marriage*.

April 3.

The Hamburgh mail which arrived on Saturday brings still further confirmation of the important fact, that the emperor of Germany, with a constancy that does honor to his courage, though it will be probably unavailing, musters all his strength to stem the torrent just ready to break in upon his hereditary dominions, and to force him to the surrender of his preponderance in the Germanic body. He is perfectly aware of the tendency of the league which is formed for the aggrandizement of the house of Brandenburgh. In the month of February last he presented a rescript to the diet of the empire, in which we find the following remarkable passage:

His majesty has repeatedly apprized the states of the empire, and particularly the ecclesiastical states, of their danger. He has endeavored to convince them, that their eventual existence, as independent states, was threatened; that projects of secularization were secretly forming, and that it was apparently in contemplation to grant an indemnity to the ecclesiastical states, with a view to compel the empire of Germany, divided and incapable of defending itself, to accept this sacrifice as the principal basis of the terms of peace; and this object is attempted to be accomplished by a junction and co-operation of the power of France with the Protestant interest dependent upon Prussia.

The danger is now brought to its head. The armies of France have no other object; and he has no ally but England. What aid she can give him, is a question that a parliament representing the people of this country would speedily decide; what decision a parliament answering the description of the sincere and candid bishop of Rochester will give it is easy to determine. The chancellor of the exchequer has said, in his place, that it is for the interest of this country that we should send him more money; and accordingly more will be sent.

The emperor Francis's address to Paul has not been so fortunate. Letters from Vienna say that his answer is equivocal, in consequence of which a favorable interpretation has been given to it. Our readers shall judge for themselves. The following article is from Hamburgh. It will appear that our ministers are more zealous in the cause. They have not only agreed to give the house of Austria succour in money direct, but they have held out most tempting offers to Russia of a large subsidy to engage that court to interfere.—The article from Hamburgh is as follows:

HAMBURGH, March 22.

Our accounts are, that the emperor Paul has given an unfavorable answer to the court of London relative to his support of the triple alliance; and that his promise of an equipment of another fleet is couched in very doubtful terms. To the court of Vienna his answer has been still more explicit, urging that he found the Russian army in so bad a state that not more than 15 or 20,000 men could be spared as auxillaries; that his finances were remarkably low, and therefore his advice to the emperor was to think seriously of peace; and at the same time announcing that he had written to the king of Prussia to induce him to become a meditator between Austria and France; and that he should determine what part to take, by the answer he should receive from his Prussian majesty.—This, it is observed, is laying the pride of Austria at the feet of its rival with a witness.

The mail brings no other news. The armies are generally in motion, and all appearances indicate a most obstinate campaign; in which, through the infatuated councils to which we are condemned, this country is to be deeply involved.

It is only by the declaration of the united sense of the country that we can deliver ourselves from this dreadful calamity. London has given a grand and laudable example. The common hall have solemnly confirmed their first resolution; and we have seen that the body of contractors and jobbers, who thrive upon the public spoil, have not dared, as heretofore, to agitate the question of a counter address in the common council.

This day the city of Westminster, the residence of the king, the parliament, the courts of law, as well as of the nobility and gentry of England, also meet to consider of a petition for the removal of ministers. We shall see whether the voice of sound wisdom and independence will not triumph even in the chosen abode of influence and corruption.

On Wednesday a meeting of the freeholders and taxed householders of Boston, in Lincolnshire, was held there, John Cartweight, Esq. in the chair.—The chairman, after entering at large into a description of the state of public affairs, and endeavouring to shew the true source of our calamities; proposed a petition to the House of Commons, which was seconded by Samuel Barnard, Esq. and met with no opposition whatever.

COMMON HALL.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, assembled in Common Hall, to consider the report of his Majesty's answer as to the time of receiving their address voted on the 23d of last month.

The Hall being opend with the usual formalities, the lord mayor informed the meeting that the report of the Sheriffs would be read by the Common Sergeant.

Mr. Sylvester (the Common Sergeant) read the report. It stated that the Sheriffs had attended at St. James's on Friday, the 24th of March, to know when the address, carried in the Common Hall, which was held on the 23d, should be presented to his majesty; that the duke of Portland had informed the Sheriffs that his majesty received addresses from the city of London as a corporate body *only*, and that he would receive the address of the Livery in the common form at the Levee on the Wednesday following, or upon any other Levee day.

Mr. Hanson addressed the Livery. After a speech of considerable length, in which he very forcibly stated the insults which his majesty's ministers had, in this instance, given to the Citizens of London. He moved—

"That the Sheriffs of London have at all times a right to an audience of the King, and when deputed by the Livery of London, they are in duty bound to demand it."

Mr. Farmer seconded the motion. He said he had more respect for his majesty than to believe that the answer given to the sheriffs was the king's answer. Precedents had been sought for to support the present refusal to receive the city address, and it had been said that it was in some degree warranted by an act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II. but that was surely an æra too inauspicious to liberty to permit any of its regulations or practices to be now held up as examples.

The question being put, the resolution was carried in the affirmative, as were all those which followed. On the shew of hands only two appeared against each resolution. One of the non contents was Mr. Kemble, a tea-broker.

Mr. Waddington said the resolution he had to propose would have come with peculiar propriety from the Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, (Mr. Wilks) who he was sorry to observe, was not present on that day. He thought the sheriffs had acted very improperly in taking an answer from the duke of Portland, and returning without an audience of the king. The duke of Portland acted, in this instance, only as a servant, and it did not become the citizens of London, in Common Hall assembled, to receive the answer of a servant of servants. He hoped the Livery of London would not suffer the rights and liberties of the city to be infringed. He concluded a very able speech by moving,

"That the lord mayor, attended by the sheriff, and the representatives of the city in Parliament, be again requested to present to his majesty, the address voted in the Common Hall of the 23d of March, and that no answer be received through the medium of a secretary of state.

Mr. Waithman seconded the motion.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Hanson and seconded by Mr. Waddington, was next carried:

That the sheriff of London, attended by the city remembrancer, do wait on his majesty to know when he will be graciously pleased to receive the said address on the throne.

On the motion of Mr. Farmer it was resolved:

That the sheriffs be instructed, *if necessary*, to inform his majesty, that the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, cannot deliver their address in any other manner than to the king on his throne.

After this resolution was passed, Mr. Sheriff Langston came forward and informed the livery, that they might depend upon the sheriffs of London doing their duty agreeable to their instructions.

Mr. Waithman stated that the proceedings relative to the calling of the last Common Hall had not been entered upon the journal. He therefore moved,

"That the answer of the lord mayor to the requisition of the livery for holding the last Common Hall, together with their remonstrance, be entered upon the journal of their proceedings."

Mr. Waithman said, that however he might have disapproved of the conduct of the chief magistrate with regard to the calling of the last Common Hall, his lordship on the present occasion had acted in such a manner as could not fail to procure him the approbation of the livery. Impressed with this sentiment he moved,

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the lord mayor for his impartial conduct this day."

Carried unanimously,

On the motion of Mr. Farmer, the resolutions were ordered to be correctly copied, signed by the town clerk, and published in all the morning and evening papers.

PORTSMOUTH, March 30.

This day arrived lord Bridport, with the whole of his fleet.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1797.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated March 25, 1797.

"Yesterday strong reports and indeed publications were circulated, of Prussia having joined France with 60,000 troops, and that the Emperor had in consequence concluded Peace. It proves however to be nothing more than a developement of the secret articles of the Treaty of Basle, in 1793,—between Prussia and the Republic, by which the former it seems has guaranteed to the latter the possession of Belgium, the independence of Holland, the establishment of the Stadtholder in some part of Germany, after retaining a few of its provinces for himself. It is supposed that the knowledge of these articles will draw Russia into hostilities against Prussia and France: whether or no, it may not contribute to a general peace is matter of speculation.

Every thing remains here much as it did; the credit of the Bank-paper remains unimpaired; the Minister and Parliament are still engaged in very important enquiries into the finances of the country, and though every thing is certainly very critical, and a change of Ministry with many other measures are talked of, yet the Government seems strongly supported, nor do I see much probability of either taking place."

The brig Nancy, Ellison, 40 days from Cowes, arrived at New-York, 18th instant, brought London papers to the 1st of April only.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
This Evening, May 20th,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,
By messrs. Langley. Sully, Herman, C. Vandevelde, Berg, and M'Donald, the Clown.

The Lofty-Tumbling Groupe,
Composed of Messrs. Langley Sully, M'Donald, the Clown, and Reano, will execute several difficult exercises on the Stage—which will be pleasantly decorated.

Mr. LANGLEY, the American Equestrian, will perform several curious and difficult Exercises which he has never performed here. He will jump over several bars of a prodigious height with the greatest agility.

Mr. M'Donald, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

MISS *VANICE*
Will perform several astonishing feats which have never been attempted but by herself.

Mr. Langley will perform numerous exercises too tedious to insert in an advertisement, and leap over a ribbon, standing upon two horses.

After which, will be presented (for the first time) a beautiful French Comic Opera, called,

Les Deux Petits Savoyards,
OR,
THE LITTLE CHIMNEY SWEEP.
The music by D'Aleyrac.

Lord,		Mr. Douvilliers
Clermont,		Mr. Poignard
Judge,		Mr. Vielliard
James,		Mr. St. Marc
The Sweeps	Michael,	Miss Tesseire
	Joseph,	Miss Sopie

The evening's entertainment will conclude by a ballet, called

La Guingette;
Or, THE GOOD HUMORED GIRL.
In which Madame Douvilliers will dance several Pas Seuls.

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
On Monday evening, May 22d, at eight o'clock,
WILL BE DELIVERED.

Part I.
Essay on Taste and Oratory

Part II.

Othello's address to the Senate	Shakespeare
Brutus's speech on the death of Cæsar	do.
Anthony's Funeral Oration	do.

Part III.

Satan's address to the Sun	Milton
Ode on St. Cecelia's Day	Pope
Ode on the Passions	Collins

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Eller's Hotel.

The nights of the Readings will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Brig GAYOSA

For SALE,
THIS EVENING,
At the Merchants Coffee-House,
At 7 o'clock in the evening.

SHE will be in good order, having been just hove down, and may take in a cargo immediately, and be sent to sea at little or no expense. Inventory to be seen, and terms made known at the time of sale.

Phila. May 20.

Just arrived,

In the brigs Twins and Fame,
A quantity of Havanna and St. Croix

Sugars,

Of the first quality.
—ON HAND,—
Choice JAMAICA SPIRITS & St. Croix RUM

James Yard,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

May 3 d1ot

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Mondaythe 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Wismer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.

April 20 2aw6w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st. 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

To be rented,

A Range of STORES on Morton's wharf. Possession may be had immediately.
Enquire of
KEARNY WHARTON,
109 South Water-street.

May 1

Building Materials.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale at a reduced price for cash, or barter for lumber, wet or dry goods, 78 trimmed window frames, and sashes, each frame containing 24 lights for 10 by 8 glass; both sashes may be hung by weights. These frames are all made of good materials, and will suit for town or country buildings.

If bought by carpenters for their employers, their usual profits will be allowed.

Please apply at No. 38. north Seventh-street.

Conrad Bartling.

N B. A second hand riding chair and harness for sale.

May 16 s3t

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, announce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN.

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all conven ent expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants. Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have strong reasons to believe that the following evidences of shares in the Bank of the United States have been lost on their way from England—and give this public notice, that application will be made at the proper offices for a renewal of the same, viz.

No. 2077 issued in lieu of No. 9705 to 9790 5 shares
No. 2159 do. 16137, 16141 5 shares.
10 shares sent by the Polly, Capt. Clements, to Norfolk
No. 1687 issued in lieu of No. 6728 to 6732 5 shares
No. 1137 do. 566 to 570 5 shares
No. 1711 do. 6266 to 6270 5 shares
No. 2740 do. 7668 to 7672 5 shares
20 shares sent by the ship Friends, Capt. Calver, to Norfolk.

The whole issued on the 1st July, 1794, to John Barker Church and accompanied with powers of transfer to the Subscribers.

In the months of October and November last they were forwarded to us by Findlay Bannatyne and Co. of London. Both of the ships it appears from the public prints have been carried into the West-Indies by the French and condemned, from which it is apprehended the papers are destroyed. Steps have been taken to prevent the improper transfer of the above shares.

Gabriel Wood & Co.

March 31.

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the south side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.

March 18. eodtf

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON,
JOHN M'CARA, } *Administrators*
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*

April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.

4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

April 8. 22w

Divertimenti;

Or, Familiar Lessons for the PIANO FORTE.

To which is prefixed,

A Ground for the Improvement of young Practitioners:

COMPOSED by R. Taylor, music professor, Philadelphia, published this day, price two dollars, printed for the author, No. 96, North Sixth-street, and sold at Carr's musical repositories Philadelphia and New-York, and Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street; where may be had by the same author, a variety of serious, comic and pastoral songs, rondo for forte piano, lesson for two performers on one instrument, &c. &c. &c.

May 16. w3t

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

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300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, sailed from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West-Indies where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair (painted green) drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road of Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western countries.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnall is a small man, about 30 years of age, much pock-marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benj. Williams of Baltimore, John Hogg, Esq. at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 179 §

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.

April 29. stu&th1m

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the

GEORGIA LANDS.

March 13 §

Wanted to hire,

In the city of Philadelphia or neighborhood,

A Malt-house and Brewery.

For further particulars please apply to the Printer hereof.

May 5. §2w

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore inforns his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 th4w

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH WESSELS, formerly of London, who came passenger in the ship Factor, to Philadelphia, in the year 1794, will apply at No. 197 Market-street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

May 12 *

CLARET

OF THE
Vintage of 1792,
In cases of 24 and 30 bottles each,
FOR SALE BY
RUNDLE & LEECH.

March 29 mwstf

An excellent Stand for Business,

With Stock suitable thereto.

THE subscribers, assignees of Joseph Meisson, offer for sale all the stock of goods on hand, lately belonging to said Meisson, consisting of a great variety of liquors, groceries, &c. Any person wishing to engage in business as a grocer, will have an opportunity of purchasing the whole of the retail store on reasonable terms, and can immediately get possession of it, at the corner of Strawberry alley and Chesnut-street, which has been long known as an excellent stand for that line of business. If not sold in ten days, the whole of that, with a large quantity of wines, St. Croix and New-England rum, &c. &c. will be put up to public auction.

For terms apply to
David Walker,
Wm. Buckley, or
Samuel Keith.

May 10 6

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,
In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,
Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,
In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.